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(71) Applicant:

**Paper Converting Machine Company
Green Bay, Wisconsin 54307-9005 (US)**

(72) Inventors:

• **Blume, Joseph A.
Green Bay, Wisconsin 54313 (US)**

• **Hertel, James E.**

Green Bay, Wisconsin 54311 (US)

• **Vigneau, Richard J.**

Green Bay, Wisconsin 54313 (US)

• **Daul, Thomas J.**

Oneida, Wisconsin 54155 (US)

(74) Representative:

Ruschke, Hans Edvard, Dipl.-Ing. et al

Ruschke Hartmann Becker

Pienzenäuerstrasse 2

81679 München (DE)

(54) **Surface winder with pinch cutoff**

(57) A surface winder includes first (20) and second (22) winding rolls for winding a web on a center member, a stationary surface (27) spaced from the first winding roll for rolling a center member on the stationary surface, and a pinch pad (24) for pinching the web against a pinch surface upstream of the center member (c) and thereby severing the web. The first winding roll is provided with a high friction surface, and only a short length of web needs to be stretched between the pinch surface (25) and the first roll to tension and sever the web. The severed web is wound on the center member (c) as the center member rolls on the stationary surface.

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Description

Background

[0001] This invention relates to a surface winder for winding a web into rolls or logs. More particularly, the invention relates to a surface winder which includes a rotating pinch pad which pinches the web against a stationary surface for severing the web. (

[0002] Rewinders are used to convert large parent rolls of paper into retail sized rolls and bathroom tissue and paper towels. Two types of rewinders are commonly used -- center rewinders and surface rewinders. Center rewinders are described, for example, in U.S. Reissue Patent No. 28,353 and wind the web on a core which is rotated by a mandrel. Surface rewinders are described, for example, in U.S. Patent No. 4,723,724 and 5,104,055 and wind the web on a core which is rotated by a three roll cradle.

[0003] The critical operation in both center rewinders and surface rewinders is the sequence of steps referred to as cutoff and transfer. The web must be severed to end the winding of one roll, the leading edge of the severed web must be transferred to a new core, and the new core must be rotated to begin winding a new roll. These steps must be accomplished repeatedly and reliably while the web is moving at high speed. It is also desirable that each roll have exact sheet count and that the web is wound uniformly and substantially without wrinkles.

[0004] In U.S. Patent No. 4,723,724 a stationary plate or dead plate (217 in Figs 11-15; 317 in Fig. 18; 417 in Fig. 18A) upstream of the second winding roll is used to initiate core rotation and to transfer the web to a glue-equipped core. The core pinches the web against the stationary plate to tension and sever the web, and the web is wound on the core as the core rolls along the stationary plate. In Figures 11-15 a rotating pinch arm 221 presses the web against an upper belt 209 to isolate a line of perforations P on which the web is severed.

[0005] U.S. Patent No. 5,137,225 also describes a surface rewinder which uses a stationary surface to effect a temporary braking of the web between the stationary surface and the core, thus causing a tearing of the web between the just-finished roll and the incoming core. This process, which uses the core to pinch and slow down the web, stretches the web from the pinch point of the core to the finished wound roll to snap a perforation between the two points. This long distance between the core and the finished roll must be elongated by at least the percentage of stretch in the material, commonly 6 to 25%. This elongation is created by the core being pinched to the stationary surface with the core insertion speed being less than the web speed. In effect, there is at least the same amount of slack web generated upstream of the inserted core as is required to elongate and break the web downstream of the core, plus the distance the core must still travel before it

reaches the first winding roll and is accelerated to web speed.

[0006] The problems with this method are the significant amount of slack web generated upstream, and the difficulty in running short perforations which result in more than one perforation between the inserted core and the finished wound roll. The excess generated slack causes uncontrollable wrinkling and web tension problems which limit the speed of the machine. The long distance from the core to the finished wound roll also limits the length of perforation which can be run, and the maximum stretch which can be run. This method also requires a stiff core to pinch the web to the stationary surface to minimize slippage of the web as it is stretched, thus increasing the cost of the cores.

[0007] European Patent 0 694 020B1 uses a pad/presser member to cooperate with surface portions of the first winding roll which have a low coefficient of friction. This low coefficient of friction on the first winding roll is highly undesirable as it permits winding products to become unstable during winding due to slippage between the product and the winding drums. This is explained in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,370,335 and 5,505,405.

Summary of the Invention

[0008] The invention solves the foregoing problems. The invention utilizes a pinch pad, similar to that described in co-owned U.S. Patent No. 4,723,724, in combination with a first winding roll surface which has a high coefficient of friction (i.e., an aggressive surface). This combination results in a very short web distance between the pinch pad and the aggressive surface of the first winding roll. Only this short length of web needs to be stretched to create the web separation and transfer. Elongation of the web all the way to the wound roll is not required. The second advantage of the short distance is that there is considerably less elongation required to sever the web, which results in considerably less slack web generated upstream of the inserted core. The combination also permits the use of cores with considerably less firmness.

[0009] The pinch pad is located upstream of the first winding roll where it can press against a dead plate having a low coefficient of friction, which allows the first winding roll to have a surface with a high coefficient of friction. The result is a shorter web length for severing the web and a high friction surface on the first winding roll for both severing the web and eliminating slippage while winding.

Description of the Drawing

[0010] The invention will be explained in conjunction with illustrative embodiments shown in the accompanying drawing, in which --

Figure 1 illustrates a surface rewinder formed in

accordance with the invention before a new core is inserted;

Figure 2 shows the core and pinch pad just before the web is pinched;

Figure 3 shows the start of web pinch;

Figure 4 shows web severance and transfer to a new core;

Figure 5 shows the end of web pinch;

Figure 6 shows the severed web being wrapped around a new core;

Figure 7 shows the new core continuing to wrap the web;

Figure 8 illustrates a surface rewinder with a modified pinch arm;

Figure 9 illustrates another embodiment of a pinch arm and a spring retainer for the new core;

Figure 10 illustrates the pinch arm of Figure 9 with a different stationary plate;

Figure 11 illustrates a rewinder which is formed in accordance with the invention which winds the web on recycled mandrels;

Figure 12 is an enlarged view of the three roll winding cradle of Figure 11;

Figure 13 illustrates the rewinder of Figure 11 as the web is pinched and severed;

Figure 14 illustrates transferring the web to a mandrel;

Figure 15 illustrates a rewinder which winds the web on hollow cores;

Figure 16 is an enlarged view of the three roll winding cradle of Figure 15;

Figure 17 illustrates the rewinder of Figure 15 as the web is pinched and severed;

Figure 18 illustrates transferring the web to a core;

Figure 19 illustrates a rewinder similar to the rewinder of Figure 15 with a modified core delivery mechanism;

Figure 20 is an enlarged fragmentary view of the core delivery mechanism of Figure 19; and

Figure 21 is an enlarged fragmentary view of a portion of Figure 20.

Description of Specific Embodiments

[0011] Referring to Figure 1, a surface rewinder includes a conventional three roll winding cradle which includes a first or upper winding roll 20, a second or lower winding roll 21, and a rider roll 22. The rolls rotate in the direction of the arrows to wind a web W on a hollow cardboard core C to form a log L of convolutely wound paper such as bathroom tissue or paper towel. The web is advanced in a downstream direction as indicated by the arrow A and is preferably transversely perforated along longitudinally spaced lines of perforation to form individual sheets.

[0012] The first winding roll 20 preferably has a uniform outer surface with a high coefficient of friction so that the web does not slip on the rotating roll. For exam-

ple, the surface can be formed from 600 RA tungsten carbide which extends over the entire surface of the roll which engages the web. The first winding roll rotates at web speed.

[0013] The second winding roll 21 can be movably mounted on the rewinder so that the roll can move toward and away from the first winding roll as described in U.S. Patent Nos. 4,828,195 and 4,909,452. The second winding roll can also have a variable speed profile as described in U.S. Patent No. 5,370,335.

[0014] The rider roll 22 is pivotably mounted so that it moves away from the second roll as the winding log builds.

[0015] Before the web reaches the first winding roll 20, it travels over a stationary pinch bar 24 which is mounted adjacent the first winding roll. The pinch bar has a web-pinching surface 25 which has a relatively low coefficient of friction so that there is little or no drag on the web during normal winding. In one specific embodiment, the pinch bar surface 25 was formed from smooth steel.

[0016] A stationary plate 27 (also referred to as a transfer plate or dead plate) is mounted below the first winding roll 20 upstream of the second winding roll 21. The upstream end 28 of the stationary plate is spaced from the first winding roll a distance slightly greater than the diameter of the cores C. The spacing between the remainder of the stationary plate and the first winding roll is slightly less than the diameter of the cores so that the cores will be compressed slightly and will be rolled along the stationary plate by the rotating winding roll. The stationary plate preferably has a high friction surface, for example, tungsten carbide, in order to begin core rotation as soon as possible.

[0017] A pinch arm 30 is mounted on a rotatable shaft 31. Either a single pinch arm or a plurality of axially spaced pinch arms can be mounted on the shaft 31. The pinch arm includes a core-engaging surface 32 and a pinch pad 33. The pinch pad is preferably formed from compliant, compressible, resilient, high friction material such as 40 Shore A rubber or polyurethane. The pad may also have a high durometer surface on a low durometer base to decrease wear.

[0018] Figure 1 illustrates the pinch arm in the process of advancing a core C along an arcuate core guide 35 toward the first winding roll 20 and the stationary plate 27. Circumferential rings of adhesive have already been applied to the core in the conventional manner. The pinch arm 30 and shaft 31 may be provided with a vacuum port 36 for holding the core against the pinch arm.

[0019] Figure 2 illustrates the pinch arm moving the core into the space between the upstream end 28 of the stationary plate and the first winding roll 20. The pinch pad has accelerated to about one-half of web speed. The core travels close to the web but does not pinch the web. The pinch pad 33 has not yet engaged the web, and the web continues to be wound on the log L.

[0020] Figure 3 illustrates the start of web pinch. The perforation P_1 which forms the last sheet to be wound on the log L in order to give a desired exact sheet count is represented by a hash mark and is located on the first winding roll just downstream of the core C. The previous perforation P_2 is also on the surface of the first winding roll. The pinch pad 33 begins to pinch the web W against the stationary pinch surface of the pinch bar 24.

[0021] In Figure 4 the pinch pad 33 continues to pinch the web against the pinch bar, and the web has been slowed down enough and stretched enough so that the web severs at the perforation P_1 which is closest to the pinch bar. Because of the high friction surface on the first winding roll 20, the web is not stretched to any significant extent between the perforations P_1 and P_2 . Since the web has been slowed down at the pinch point, a small amount of slack S develops in the web upstream of the pinch bar.

[0022] Figure 5 illustrates the end of web pinch, and the pinch pad 33 is moving out of contact with the pinch bar 24. The web is preferably pinched for about 1/2 inch of web travel on the first winding roll. At a web speed of 3000 feet per minute, the duration of web pinch is about 0.0016 seconds. About 1/2 inch of elongation or stretch is imparted to the web between the pinch pad and the perforation P_1 which has been severed. The core C has been moved by the pinch arm along the stationary plate 27 to a position in which it is compressed by the first winding roll and begins to roll on the stationary plate. A high friction surface on the stationary plate will minimize slipping of the core and will ensure that the core begins rolling as soon as possible. The profile of the stationary plate is preferably such that the core will be pressed against the web and the first winding roll immediately after the web is severed.

[0023] In Figure 6 the core C continues to roll over the stationary plate. The rings of glue on the core pick up the severed web behind the leading portion 38 of the severed web so that the web begins to wind onto the core as the core rolls over the stationary plate. The tail 39 of the severed web downstream of the perforation P_1 continues to be rolled up onto the log L.

[0024] In Figure 7 the core has rolled farther along the stationary plate 27, and the leading portion 38 of the web folds back on the outside of the transferred web. The length of the foldback is determined by the position of the perforation P_1 at the time of transfer of the web to the glued core. The core continues to roll on the stationary plate and wind the web therearound to begin a new log. When the core and the building log reach the second winding roll 21, the log is wound between the first and second winding rolls and is eventually contacted by the rider roll 22.

[0025] A modified pinch arm 42 is illustrated in Figure 8. A plurality of axially spaced pinch arms extend from a rotatable shaft 43, and a compliant, high friction pinch pad 44 is mounted on each pinch arm. A core-

engaging surface 45 on each pinch arm advances a core C onto a stationary plate 46 as the pinch pad approaches the pinch bar 24. The pinch arms extend through slots in the core guide 47, and the pinch pads pinch the web against the stationary pinch bar to tension and sever the web at perforation P_1 . The severed web is transferred to the core as the core begins to roll on the stationary plate, and the web is picked up by the glue on the core.

[0026] In Figure 9 a new core C is held in a cradle-shaped spring retainer 50 at the upstream end of stationary plate 51. A plurality of axially spaced pinch arms 52 are mounted on shaft 53 and pass through slots in the retainer to push the core onto the stationary plate. The core flexes the end of the spring retainer downwardly as it exits the spring retainer.

[0027] A pinch pad 54 on each pinch arm pinches the web against stationary pinch bar 24 to sever the web at perforation P_1 . The severed web is picked up by an axial glue line 55 on the core.

[0028] Figure 10 illustrates a pinch arm 58 which is similar to the pinch arm of Figure 9. However, the spring retainer is omitted, and the core is advanced by the pinch arm along a core guide 59 to a stationary plate 60. A pinch pad 61 pinches the web against pinch bar 24 before the core contacts the web on the first winding roll 20.

[0029] Using the pinch arm to insert the core between the stationary plate and the first winding roll facilitates the proper timing between the severance of the web and the contact of the core with the web and simplifies the structure of the core insertion device. However, other means for inserting the core can be used. For example, the core can be inserted by a conveyor, a pusher, or other equivalent devices.

[0030] Figure 11 illustrates a complete rewinder apparatus 65 which is designed to wind the web on recycled, mandrels rather than cores. The mandrels can be either solid or hollow. In one embodiment, tubular steel mandrels were used. Solid plastic mandrels could also be used.

[0031] After a log is wound on a mandrel, the mandrel is stripped from the log to provide a coreless log having a center opening. The stripped mandrel is then recycled for additional winding cycles. U.S. Patent No. 5,421,536 describes an apparatus for winding and recycling mandrels.

[0032] The rewinder 65 includes a frame 66 on which two pairs of draw rolls 67 and 68 are mounted. The draw rolls advance web W through a perforator 69 to a three roll winding cradle formed by a first winding roll 70, a second winding roll 71, and a rider roll 72. The perforator 69 includes a rotating perforator roll 75 and a knife bar or anvil 76 for forming longitudinally spaced transverse lines of perforation in the web.

[0033] Referring to Figure 12, the first winding roll includes a compliant, compressible, resilient outer layer 73 which has a relatively high coefficient of friction. The

outer layer can be formed from tape which is wrapped around the roll or from rubber or polyurethane. The second winding roll 71 has a smooth outer surface, and the rider roll 72 has a rough surface with a high coefficient of friction. The first winding roll is rotatably mounted in the frame on a fixed axis. The second winding roll 71 is mounted on a pivot arm 77, and the rider roll 72 is mounted on a pivot arm 78. A log L is being wound on a mandrel M_1 .

[0034] The web travels from the draw rolls 68 over a pinch bar 80 which is mounted on the frame upstream of the first winding roll 70. The pinch bar has a smooth, low friction surface. If desired, the pinch bar can be positioned so that the web does not contact the pinch bar during normal winding.

[0035] A curved stationary plate 82 is mounted below the first winding roll 70 on a bar 83 on the frame. The stationary plate includes an upstream portion 84 on which is mounted a pad 85 (Figs. 13 and 14) and axially spaced fingers 86 which extend into grooves 87 in the second winding roll. The pad 85 is formed from compliant, compressible, resilient material such as smooth rubber or smooth polyurethane. It may be advantageous if the surface of the pad 85 has a relatively high coefficient of friction for initiating core rotation. The fingers 86 have a smooth surface.

[0036] A pinch arm 90 is mounted on a shaft 91 which is rotatably mounted on the frame. A pinch pad 92 is mounted on the pinch arm and extends beyond the end of the pinch arm. The pinch pad is formed from compliant, compressible, resilient high friction material such as rubber or polyurethane.

[0037] Returning to Figure 11, upper and lower sprockets 94 and 95 are rotatably mounted on the frame, and a chain 96 is driven by the sprockets. A plurality of mandrel carriers 98 are mounted on the chain 96 for picking up mandrels M from a mandrel conveyor 99 and for transporting the mandrels past a transfer glue applicator 101 to a mandrel insertion position at the upstream end of the stationary plate 82 (Fig. 13). Each mandrel carrier includes a pair of pivoting jaws 102 and 103 (Fig. 13) for holding a mandrel.

[0038] The glue applicator 101 includes a pivoting arm 105 (Fig. 12) which is dipped into a bath of transfer adhesive 106 and applies an axial line of transfer adhesive to the mandrel. The adhesive is a relatively low tack adhesive so that the mandrel can be stripped from the wound log, but the adhesive has sufficient tack to transfer the web to the mandrel.

[0039] Referring to Figure 13, the mandrel carrier deposits a glued mandrel M_2 on the upstream end of the stationary plate 82 where it is held by a mandrel retainer spring 108 which is mounted on the stationary plate. The mandrel does not contact the web when it is held by the retainer spring. The glue line on the mandrel is positioned at about 12:00 o'clock in Figure 13.

[0040] When the perforation for the last sheet for the winding log L is just downstream of the mandrel M_2 ,

the rotation of the shaft 91 causes the pinch pad 92 to pinch the web against the stationary pinch bar 80. Although the pinch pad is moving in the same direction as the web, the pinch pad is moving at a slower speed than the web, preferably at about 1/2 of web speed. The web is therefore slowed down by the pinch pad. The pinch pad continues to pinch the web as the pinch arm 90 rotates, and the web is tensioned and stretched so that it severs at the desired perforation to form a leading edge 110 as shown in Figure 13.

[0041] Rotation of the pinch arm 90 also moves the mandrel M_2 past the retainer spring 108 (Fig. 14) so that the mandrel contacts the web and begins to roll on the stationary plate 82 under the influence of the first winding roll 70. Even though the mandrel is solid, the mandrel can be inserted between the first winding roll and the stationary plate because of the compliant layers 73 and 85. As the mandrel rolls, the line of glue on the mandrel picks up the web slightly upstream of the leading edge, and the web is transferred to the mandrel as shown in Figure 14.

[0042] As is well known in the art, the speed of either or both of the second winding roll 71 and the rider roll 72 is changed at an appropriate time so that the winding log L moves past the lower winding roll 71 and the rider roll 72 and down the exit ramp 112. The mandrel is thereafter stripped from the wound log by a mandrel stripper assembly 113 (Figure 11), and the stripped mandrel is returned by means of a chute 114 to a mandrel hopper 115 where the recycled mandrels are picked up by the mandrel carriers 98.

[0043] Referring again to Figure 14, the mandrel M_2 which forms the new log continues to roll over the compliant pad 85 and contacts the fingers 86. By that time the web which is wrapped around the mandrel provides sufficient compliance so that the fingers need not be covered with compliant material. The second winding roll 71 has already begun to move away from the first winding roll 70 to permit the mandrel and the building log to roll through the nip between the two winding rolls.

[0044] Figure 15 illustrates a complete rewinder apparatus 120 which is designed to wind the web on hollow cores C. The rewinder includes a frame 121 on which two pairs of draw rolls 122 and 123 are mounted. The draw rolls advance a web W past a rotating perforator roll 124 and a stationary knife bar 125 which form longitudinally spaced transverse lines of perforation in the web.

[0045] A log L is being wound on a hollow core C_1 in a three roll winding cradle formed by a first winding roll 127, a second winding roll 128, and a rider roll 129. The first winding roll 127 rotates on a fixed axis, and the second winding roll 128 and the rider roll 129 are pivotally mounted as previously described. The first winding roll and the rider roll each have a rough surface with a high coefficient of friction to the web.

[0046] The web travels from the draw rolls 123 over a pinch bar 131 which is mounted on the frame

upstream of the first winding roll 127. The pinch bar has a smooth, low friction surface.

[0047] A curved stationary plate 132 is mounted below the first winding roll 127 and upstream of the second winding roll 128. The stationary plate is formed from sheet metal and has a smooth surface. For example, the stationary plate can be formed from steel with 125 micro inch finish. However, it may be advantageous to provide at least the upstream portion of the stationary plate with a high friction surface for the purpose of initiating core rotation. Cores are delivered to the transfer plate by a core conveyor 135 which is entrained on pulleys 136 and 137.

[0048] Referring to Figures 16 and 17, a core C_2 is retained above the core conveyor by a pivoting arm 138. When the arm 138 pivots to release the core, the core is carried to the conveyor 135 by a core support guide 139 which rotates with the pulley 137. A retaining bar 140 on the conveyor prevents the core from rolling as it is conveyed on the core conveyor toward the stationary plate. A line of adhesive 141 was previously applied to the core by an adhesive applicator.

[0049] The conveyor 135 deposits the core on an upstream holding portion 143 of the stationary plate 132 where it is retained by a core retaining spring 144 (Figure 17). Figure 17 illustrates a core C_3 in the holding position. The core C_3 does not contact the web in the holding position.

[0050] A plurality of axially spaced pinch arms 146 are mounted on a shaft 147 which is rotatably mounted on the frame. A pinch pad 148 is mounted on the pinch arm and extends beyond the end of the pinch arm. The pinch pad is formed from compliant, compressible, resilient, high friction material of the same type which was previously described.

[0051] When the perforation for the last sheet for the winding log L is just downstream of the core C_3 , the rotation of the shaft 147 causes the pinch pad 148 to pinch the web against the stationary bar 131 to tension and sever the web at the desired perforation to form a leading edge 149 (Fig. 17). Rotation of the pinch arm 146 also moves the core C_3 past the retainer spring 144 so that the core contacts the web and begins to roll on the stationary plate 132 under the influence of the first winding roll 127. The stationary plate 132 and the holding portion 143 thereof can be provided with slots to permit the axially spaced pinch arms 146 to pass therethrough. As the core rolls on the stationary plate, the line of glue on the core picks up the web slightly upstream of the leading edge 149 of the web, the web is transferred to the core, and the leading end portion of the web folds back over the outside of the glued portion of the web portion.

[0052] As is well known in the art, the core C_3 which begins a new log can move through the nip between the first winding roll 127 and the second winding roll 128 by moving the second winding roll away from the first winding roll and/or changing the speed of the second wind-

ing roll relative to the speed of the first winding roll.

[0053] Figure 19 illustrates a rewinder 220 which is similar to the rewinder 120 of Figure 15 but which includes a modified core delivery mechanism. The reference numerals for the parts of rewinder 220 which are similar to the parts of rewinder 120 will be increased by 100.

[0054] A core conveyor 235 is entrained on pulleys 236 and 237. The conveyor is inclined upwardly and extends past top and bottom core infeed wheels 251 and 252 (see also Figures 20 and 21). The core infeed wheels rotate to move a core C axially into a position where it is adjacent the conveyor 235 and is supported by a stationary core support 253 which is mounted on frame 221. The conveyor 235 can be provided by a plurality of axially spaced belts, and the core support 253 can be provided by a plurality of fingers which extend through the spaces between adjacent belts and which are supported by a mounting plate 254 on the frame of the rewinder.

[0055] The core infeed wheels 251 and 252 are driven by pulleys 255 and 256 which are driven by a belt 257 which extends around a drive pulley 258. As the core is moved axially by the core infeed wheels, a glue applicator 259 applies an axial strip of glue 259 (Fig. 20) on the core.

[0056] After the core is positioned on the core supports 253, the core is held against the supports by pivotable arms 260. The pivotable arms 260 are mounted on a pivot pin 261 and are pivoted by a reciprocable ram 262. The arms 260 are mounted between the conveyor belts.

[0057] A plurality of core pushers or guides 264 are mounted on each of the conveyor belts 235 for movement with the conveyor belts, and one or more pins 265 are mounted on each core pusher.

[0058] Referring to Figure 21, as the conveyor belts advance the core pushers 264 upwardly toward the core C which is held between the core supports 253 and the pivot arms 260, the pins 265 on the core pushers engage and pierce the core. The pivot arms 260 are then pivoted to release the core, and the core pushers 264 carry the core upwardly toward the core insertion position illustrated in Figure 20 between the stationary plate 232 and the first winding roll 227. When the core reaches the insertion point illustrated in Figure 20, the conveyor belts 235 dwell so that the core C is held at the insertion point by the pins 265. The pins hold the core in the correct position and orientation so that the glue line 259 is maintained in the proper position to engage the web immediately after the core contacts the web.

[0059] When it is time for the web to be severed, the shaft 247 is rotated to move the pinch arm 246 and the pinch pad 248 into position to pinch the web against the pinch plate 231. Continued rotation of the pinch arm 246 causes the pinch arm to engage the core C and move the core away from the pins 265 and into the nip between the first winding roll 227 and the stationary

plate 232.

[0060] The invention can be used to wind a web on either a hollow paper core, a recycled mandrel, or other type of "center member".

[0061] The timing of the devices for introducing the cores or mandrels to the stationary plate and the timing and speed of the rotating pinch arms can be accurately controlled in a manner well known in the art by micro-processors and servo motors. The timing of the web pinch can be precisely controlled so that the web is severed at the desired perforation to give each log an exact sheet count. The duration of the pinch can also be accurately controlled to provide minimal slack. Minimizing slack improves transfer, foldback of the web, and decreases wrinkling.

[0062] In the foregoing embodiments, the relative speed difference between the pinch pad and the first winding roll stretches the web and causes web separation. The high friction pinch pad pinches the web against a low friction pinch bar. The speed difference must be great enough over the duration of pinch to overcome the stretch limit of the web. This will limit the uppermost speed at which the pinch pad and core insertion operate relative to web speed. The surface speed of the pinch pad can be within the range of 10% to 80% of web speed.

[0063] If the materials were reversed, i.e., a low friction pinch pad and a high friction pinch bar, the web would go to zero speed for the duration of the pinch. This is described in U.S. Patent No. 4,723,724. The high friction surface could be a resilient material (such as polyurethane) in a narrow strip, e.g., 1/4 inch wide in the machine direction.

[0064] Unlike Patent No. 4,723,724, the pinch duration could be made very short by the speed of the pinch pad and the width of the friction strip on the pinch bar. Secondly, the core or mandrel could be made to contact the web and winding roll immediately after the pinch to minimize the slack in the leading edge of the web. The surface speed of the pinch pad could be between 50% and 120% of web speed.

[0065] The advantage would be to have the insert speed of the core be equal to the web speed at the point where they first contact at the surface of the first winding roll. The core would then drop in translation speed and pick up rotational speed as it came under the influence of the transfer plate and the first winding roll. The work required to change the motion of the core would come from the friction between the transfer plate and the core, on the opposite side of the core from where web transfer is taking place. This would optimize the transfer condition and further help to reduce any slack in the incoming web due to slip between winding roll and core.

[0066] Any change in core speed that will need to be caused by the first winding roll will be limited by the stress that the web nipped between them can tolerate. Any energy added to the core by the winding roll will be accompanied by some slip between them until they

match speed. This could result in rips in the first sheet at transfer.

[0067] The terms "low friction" and "high friction" as applied to the pinch pad, pinch bar, and upper winding roll are relative terms but are well understood by those skilled in the art. A quantitative value for the friction is not necessary for those skilled in the art, and indeed, quantitative values are difficult to measure because of differences in webs. What is important is that there be a difference in friction between the pinch pad and the pinch bar so that the higher friction surface controls the web. The high friction surface should have a friction which is greater than twice the friction of the low friction surface. The low friction surface can have a coefficient of friction within the range of about 0.01 to 0.5, and the high friction surface can have a coefficient of friction within the range of about 0.5 to 0.8.

[0068] While in the foregoing specification a detailed description of specific embodiments of the invention was set forth for the purpose of illustration, it will be understood that many of the details herein given can be varied considerably by those skilled in the art without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

Claims

1. A surface winder for winding a web on a center member comprising:

a frame,
means on the frame for supplying an elongated moving web from an upstream direction to a downstream direction,
a first roll rotatably mounted on the frame,
a second roll rotatably mounted on the frame and spaced from the first roll,
a web pinching surface mounted on the frame adjacent the first roll and upstream of the first roll,
a stationary surface mounted on the frame downstream from the web pinching surface and spaced from the first roll, and
a pinch arm movably mounted on the frame and having a portion thereof engageable with the web pinching surface for pinching the web against the pinching surface.

2. The surface winder of claim 1 including means for inserting a center member between the first roll and the stationary surface and into contact therewith so that the center member rolls on said stationary surface whereby pinching the web between the pinch arm and the pinching surface tensions and severs the web and the web is transferred to the center member as the center member rolls on the stationary surface.

3. The surface winder of claim 2 in which the means for inserting the center member includes a surface on the pinch arm for moving the center member toward the first roll and the stationary surface as the pinch arm moves. 5
4. The surface winder of claim 2 in which the first roll has a uniform outer surface for engaging the web which is formed from relatively high friction material to substantially eliminate slippage between the web and the first roll. 10
5. The surface winder of claim 2 or 3 in which the pinch arm is engageable with the web pinching surface upstream of the position in which the center member is inserted between the first roll and the stationary surface. 15
6. The surface winder of claim 2 in which the means for inserting a center member is adapted to insert a mandrel between the first roll and the stationary surface, at least one of the first roll and the stationary surface having a compressible and resilient surface. 20
7. The surface winder of claim 6 in which both of the first roll and the stationary surface have a compressible and resilient surface. 25
8. The surface winder of claim 7 including stationary fingers which extend from the stationary surface into grooves in the second roll. 30
9. The surface winder of claim 8 in which the stationary surface is formed from relatively high friction material and the fingers are formed from relatively low friction material. 35
10. The surface winder of claim 2 in which the means for inserting a center member is adapted to insert a hollow core between the first roll and the stationary surface. 40
11. The surface winder of claim 1 in which the portion of the pinch arm which is engageable with the web pinching surface is compressible and resilient. 45
12. The surface winder of claim 1 or 11 in which the web pinching surface is a relatively low friction surface. 50
13. The surface winder of claim 1 in which the web pinching surface is a relatively high friction surface.
14. The surface winder of claim 13 in which the portion of the pinch arm which is engageable with the web pinching surface is a relatively low friction surface. 55
15. The surface winder of claim 1 in which the first roll has a uniform outer surface for engaging the web which is formed from relatively high friction material to substantially eliminate slippage between the web and the first roll.
16. The surface winder of claim 1 in which the web pinching surface is stationary.
17. The surface winder of claim 1 including speed control means for moving the pinch bar at a slower speed than the first roll.
18. The surface winder of claim 1 in which the pinch arm is rotatably mounted on the frame for rotating in a direction which is opposite to the direction of rotation of the first roll, the pinch arm being rotatable at a slower surface speed than the first roll when the pinch arm pinches the web against the web pinching surface.
19. A method of winding a web on a center member comprising the steps of:
 - providing first and second spaced-apart rotatable rolls,
 - providing a pinch surface adjacent the first roll,
 - feeding a web from an upstream direction to a downstream direction past the pinch surface and into contact with the first roll,
 - providing a stationary surface spaced from the first roll,
 - pinching the web against the pinch surface to tension and sever the web, and
 - introducing a center member between the first roll and the stationary surface whereby the center member rolls on the stationary surface and the web is transferred to the center member.
20. The method of claim 19 in which the web is pinched against the pinch surface upstream of the position at which the center member is introduced between the first roll and the stationary surface.
21. The method of claim 19 including the step of providing the first roll with an outer surface of relatively high friction material.
22. The method of claim 21 including the step of perforating the web along transverse lines which are spaced apart in the direction of web travel, the distance between the position at which the web is pinched against the pinch surface and the position at which the center member is introduced between the first roll and the stationary surface is less than the distance between adjacent perforations and the web is severed at the first perforation which is

downstream from said position at which the center member is introduced.

23. The method of claim 19 in which the web is pinched against the pinch surface by a rotating pinch arm. 5
24. The method of claim 23 in which the surface speed pinch arm is lower than the surface speed of the first roll. 10
25. The method of claim 23 in which the step of introducing a center member between the first roll and the stationary surface is performed by rotating the pinch arm against the center member. 15
26. The method of claim 23 in which the web is severed between the position at which the web is pinched and the surface of the first roll.
27. A core delivery apparatus for a rewinder comprising: 20
- a frame,
 - a conveyor movably mounted on the frame,
 - a core pusher mounted on the conveyor for movement therewith, 25
 - a pin on the core pusher adapted to pierce a core, and
 - means for delivering a core to the conveyor whereby the pin can pierce the core and the core pusher can move the core with the conveyor. 30
28. The apparatus of claim 27 including means for supporting a core adjacent the conveyor until the core pusher engages the core. 35
29. The apparatus of claim 28 in which the means for supporting a core includes an arm pivotally mounted on the frame. 40
30. The apparatus of claim 28 in which the means for supporting a core includes a stationary core support mounted on the frame. 45
31. The apparatus of claim 27 including means for removing a core from the pin. 50
- 55

FIG. 1

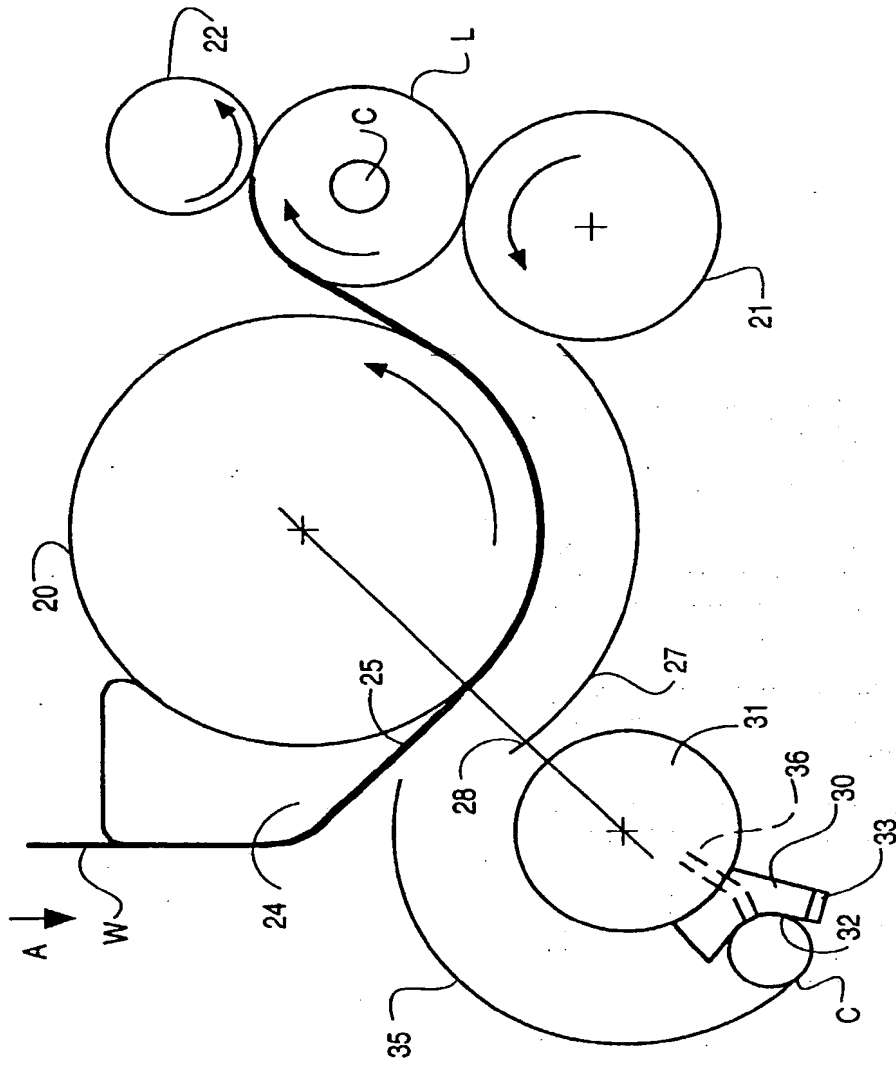
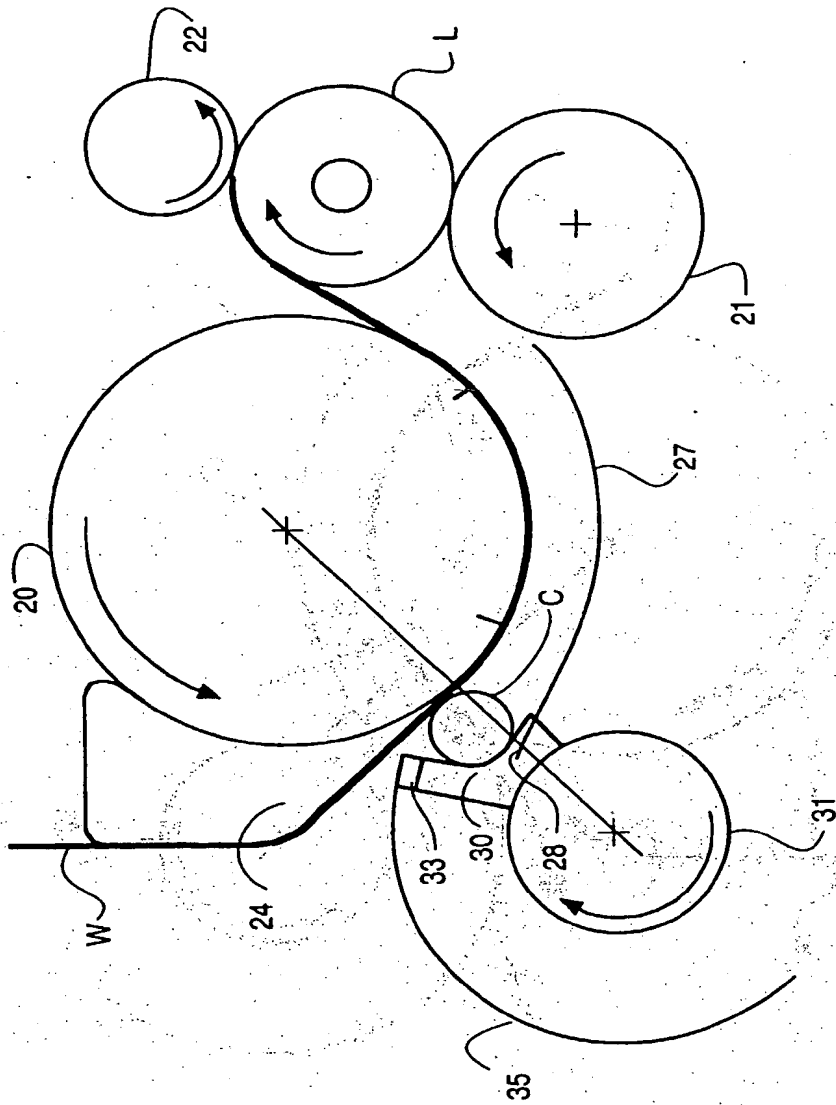


FIG. 2



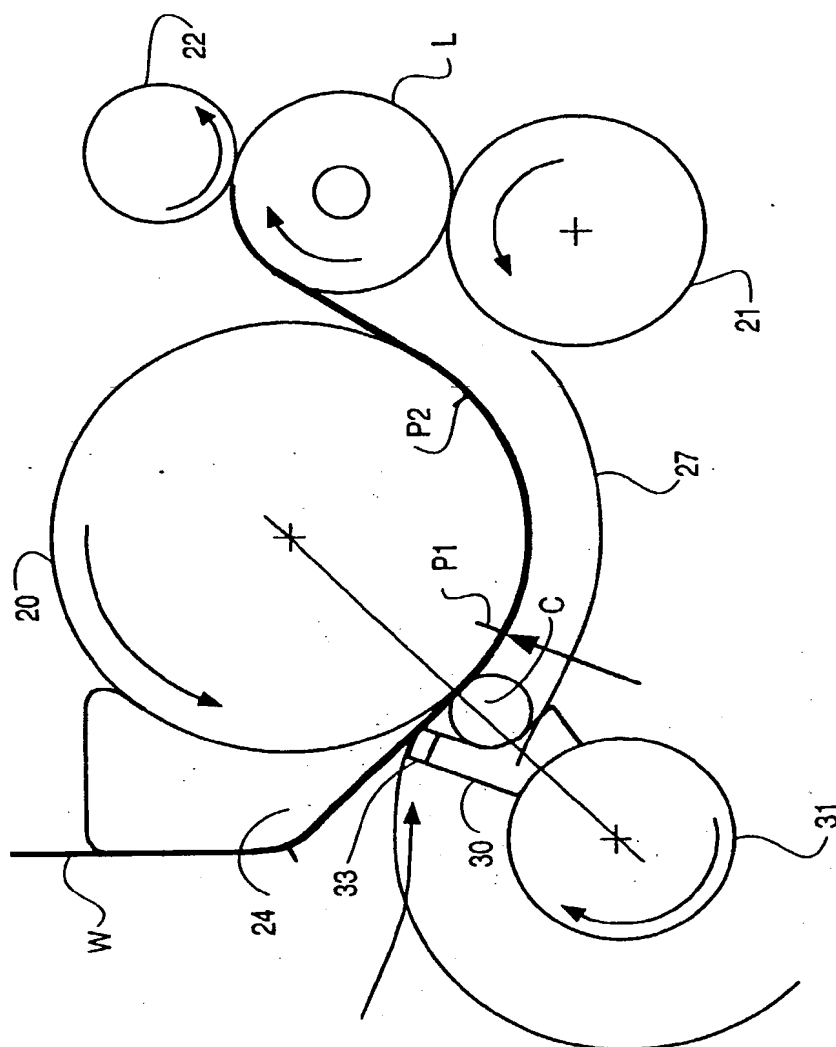
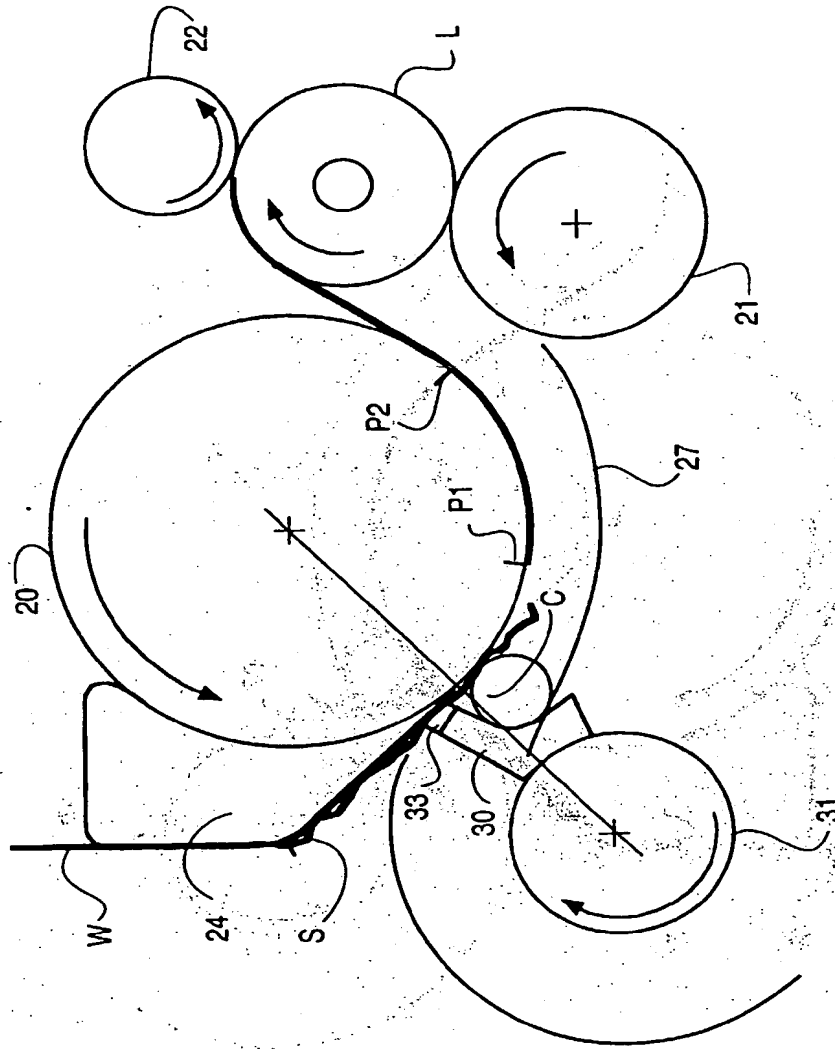


FIG. 3

FIG. 4



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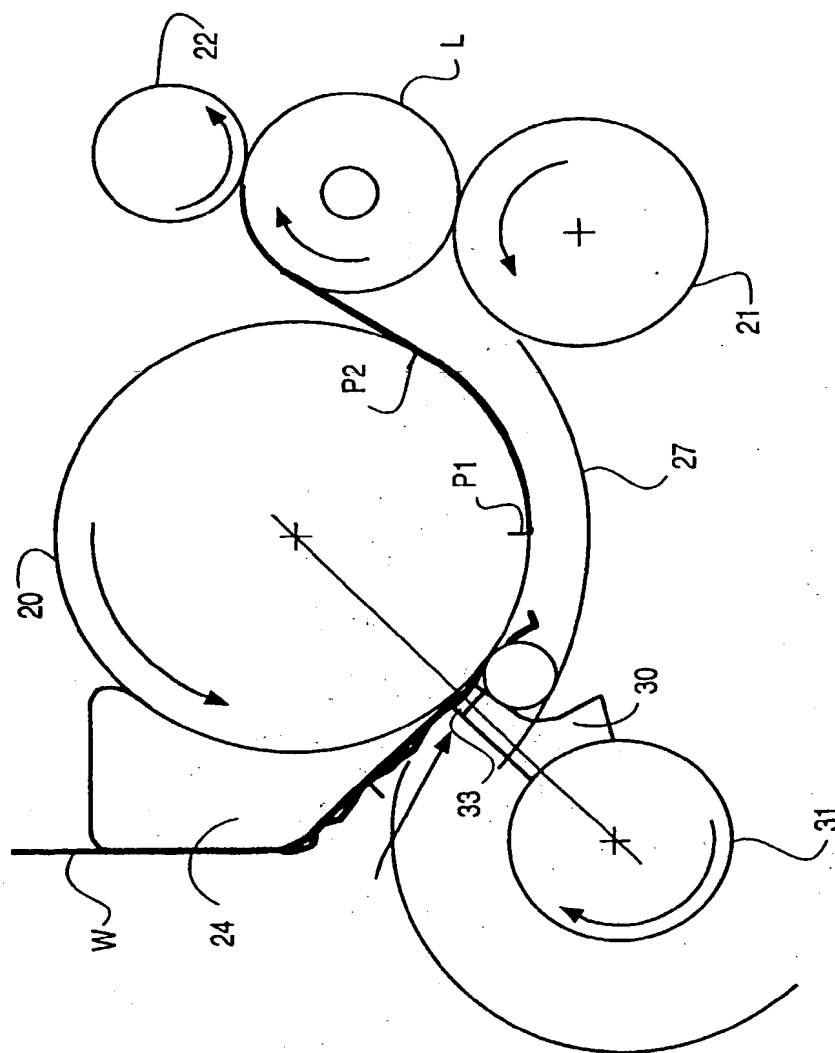


FIG. 6

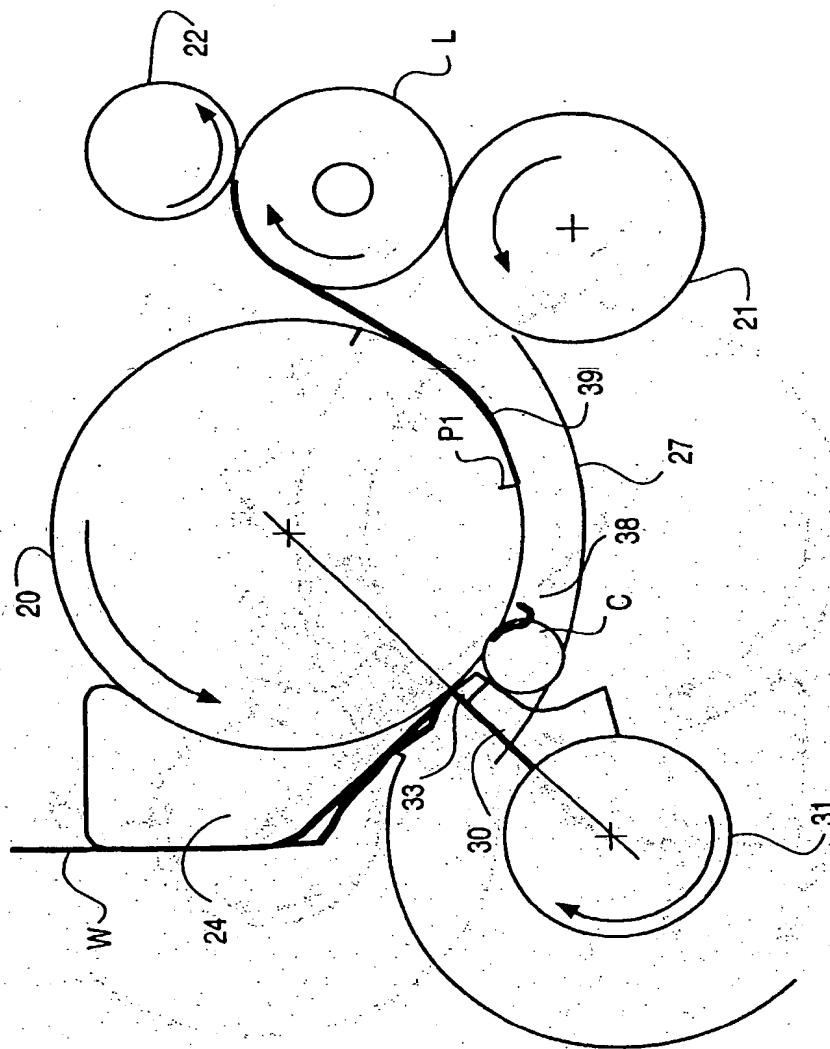


FIG. 7

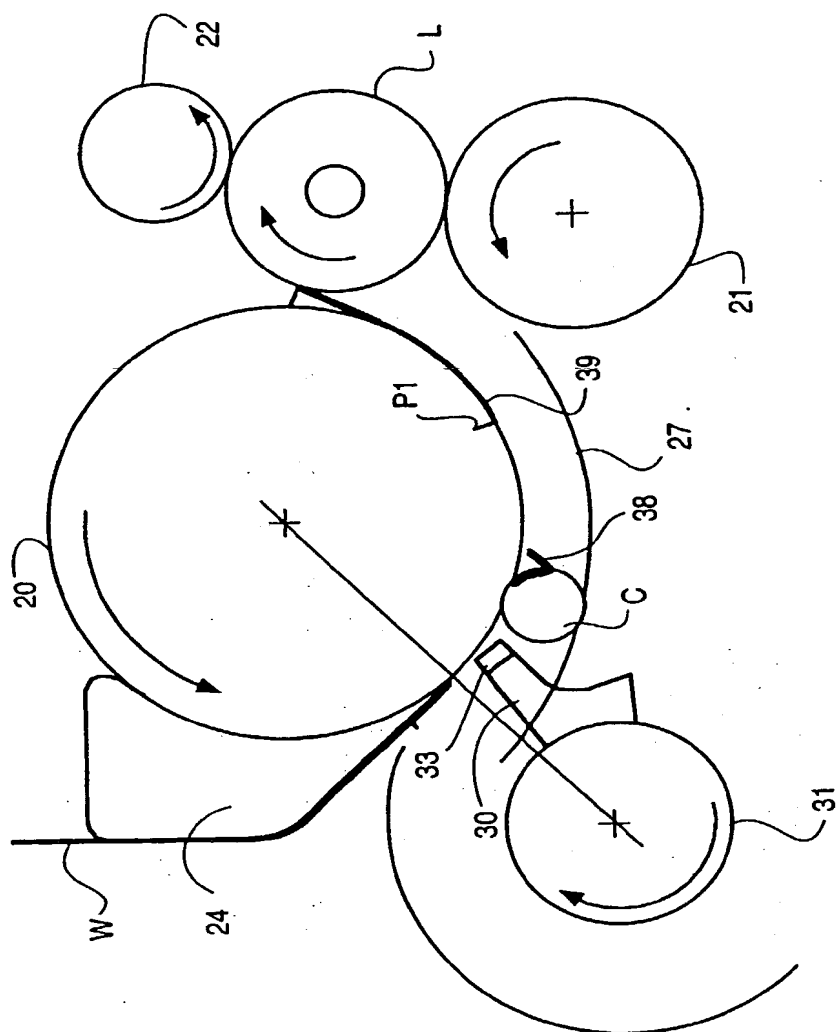




FIG. 9

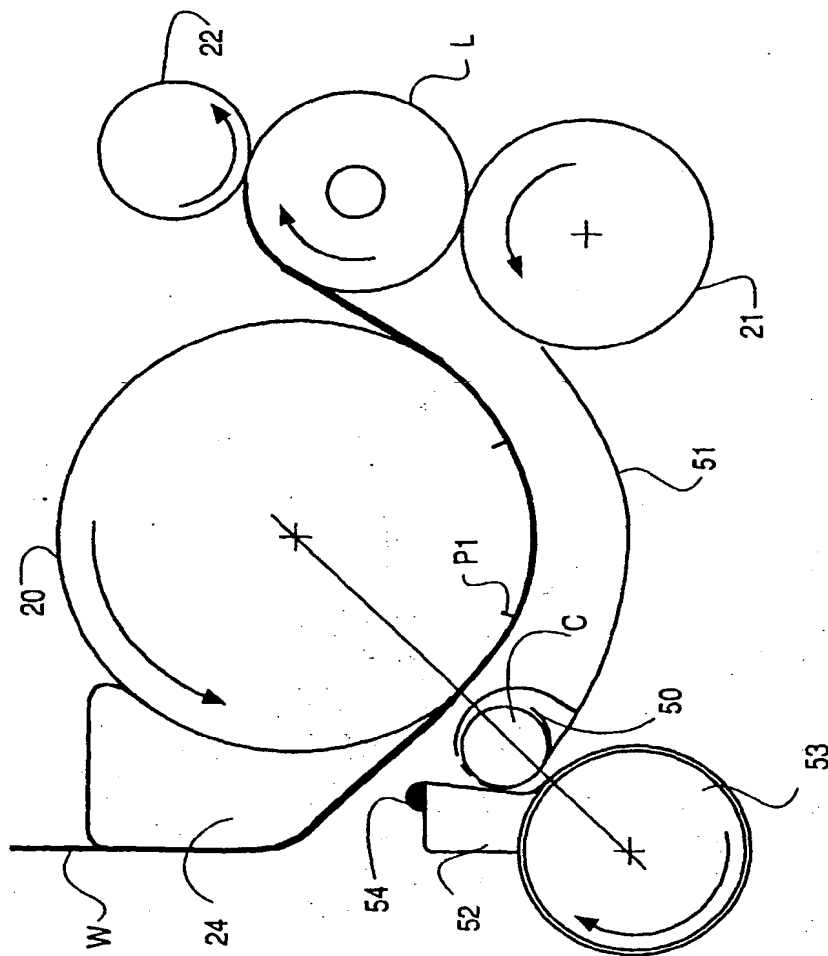


FIG. 10

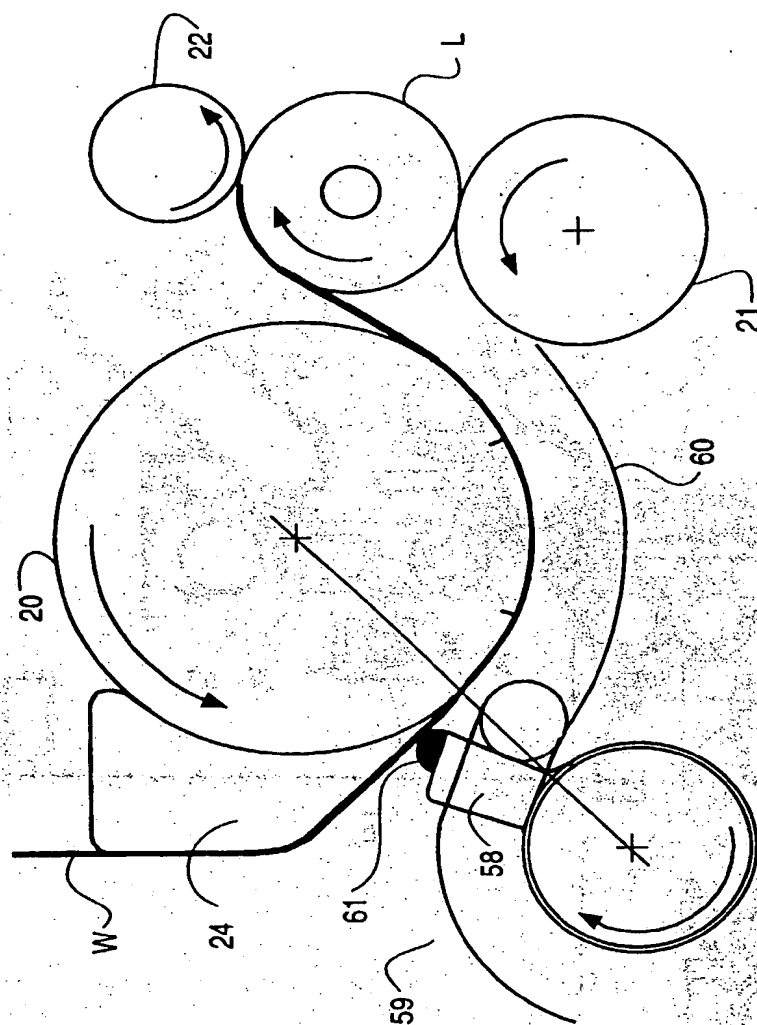


FIG. 11

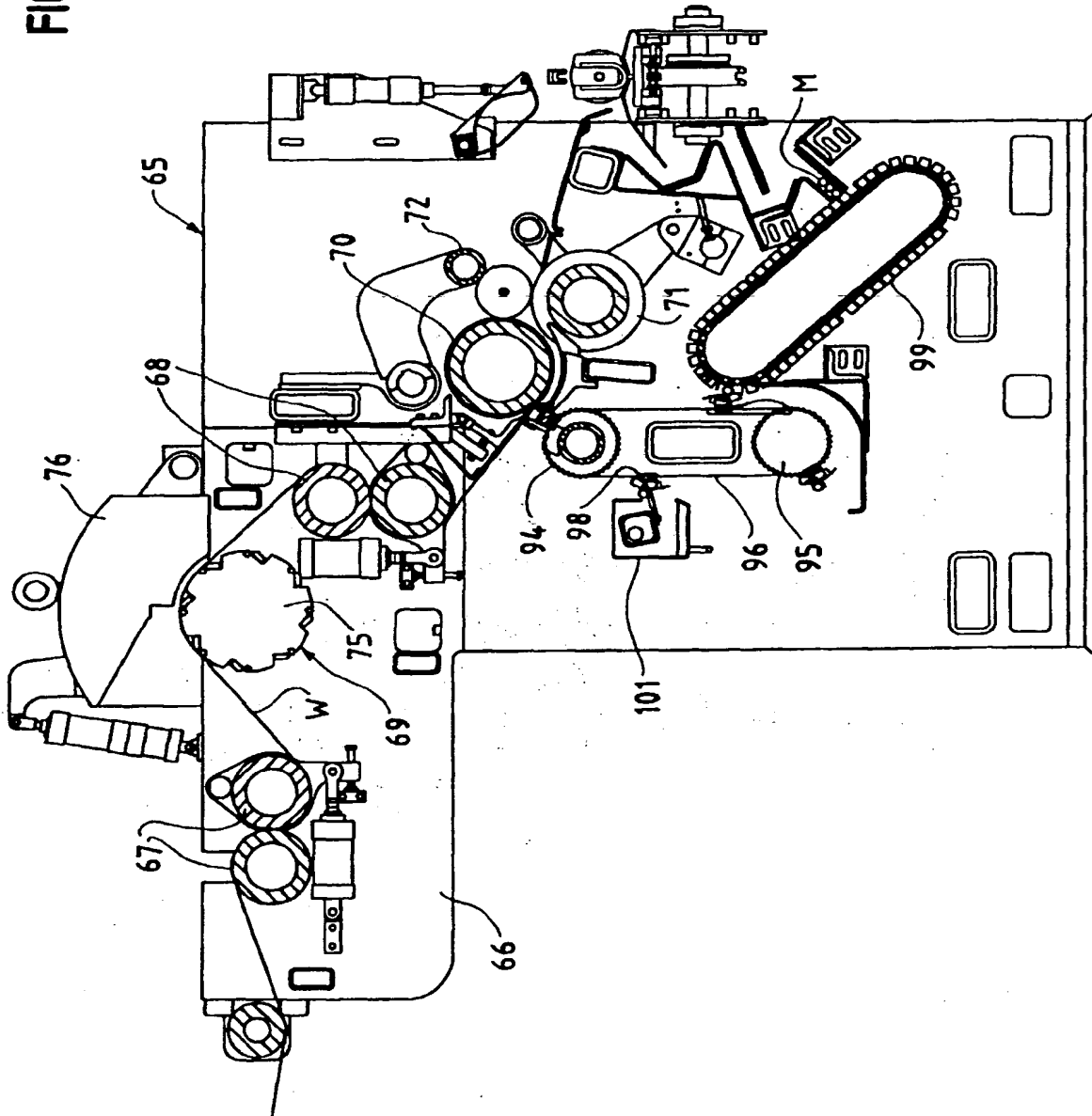


FIG. 12

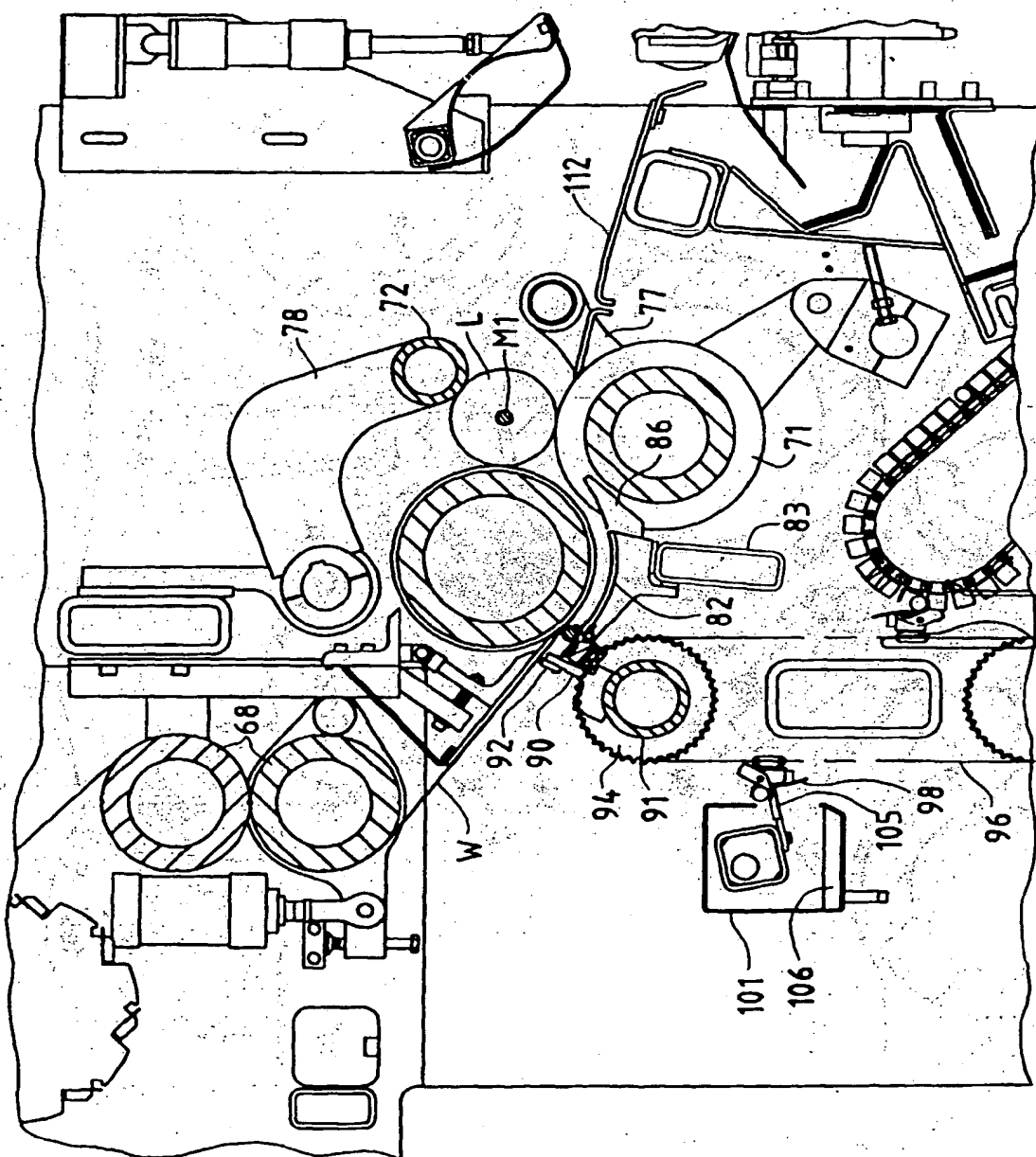


FIG. 13

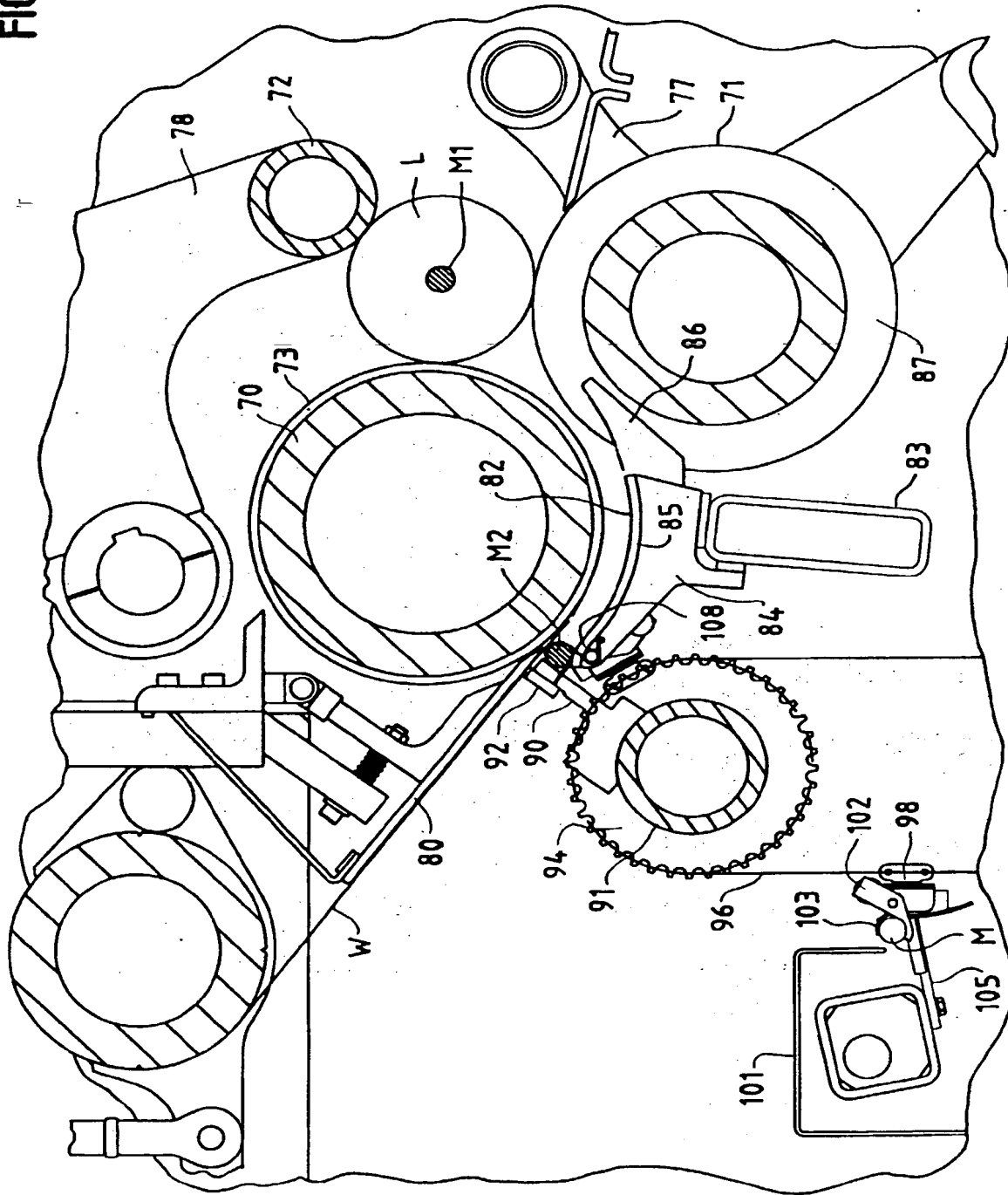


FIG. 14

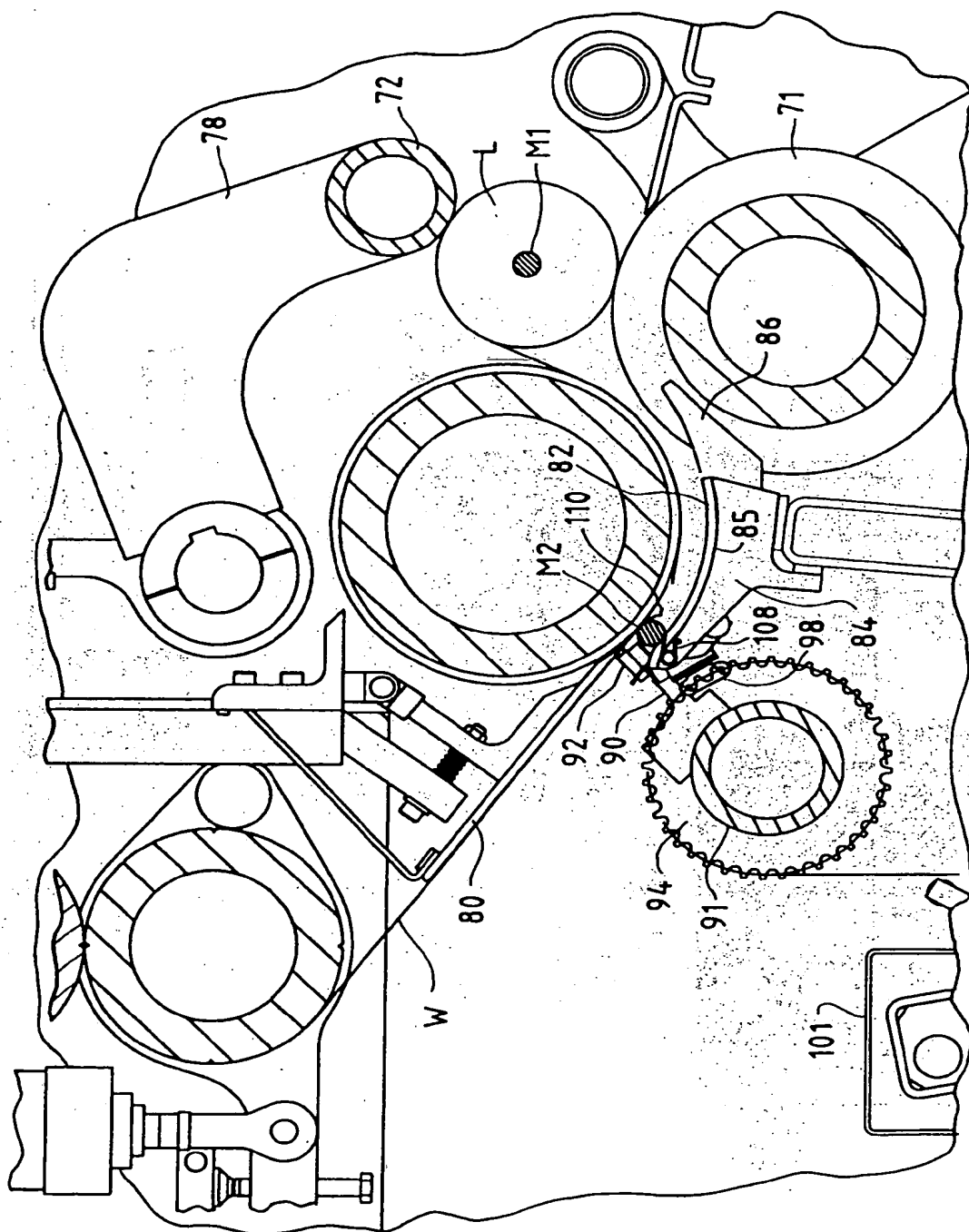


Fig. 15

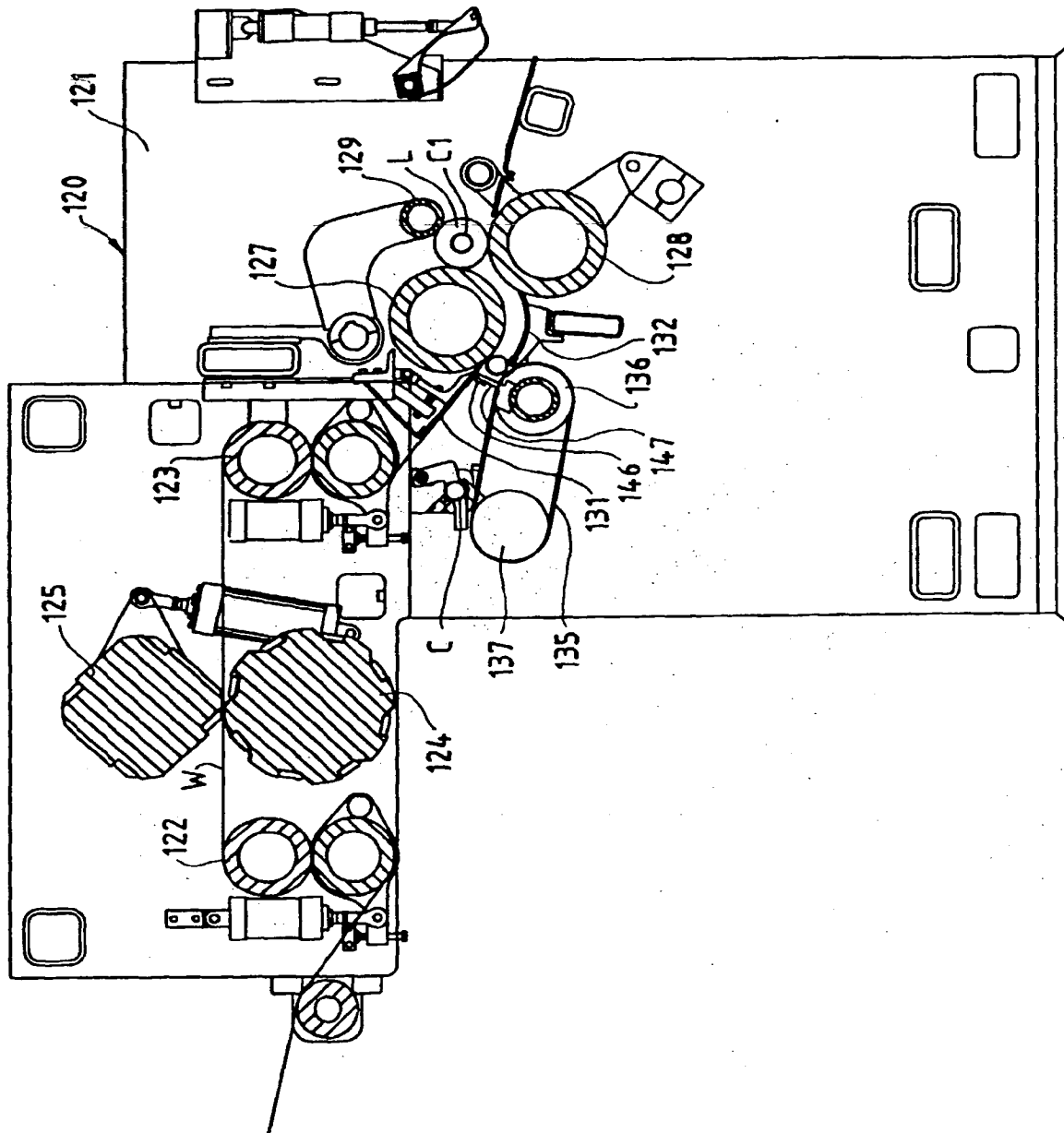


FIG. 16

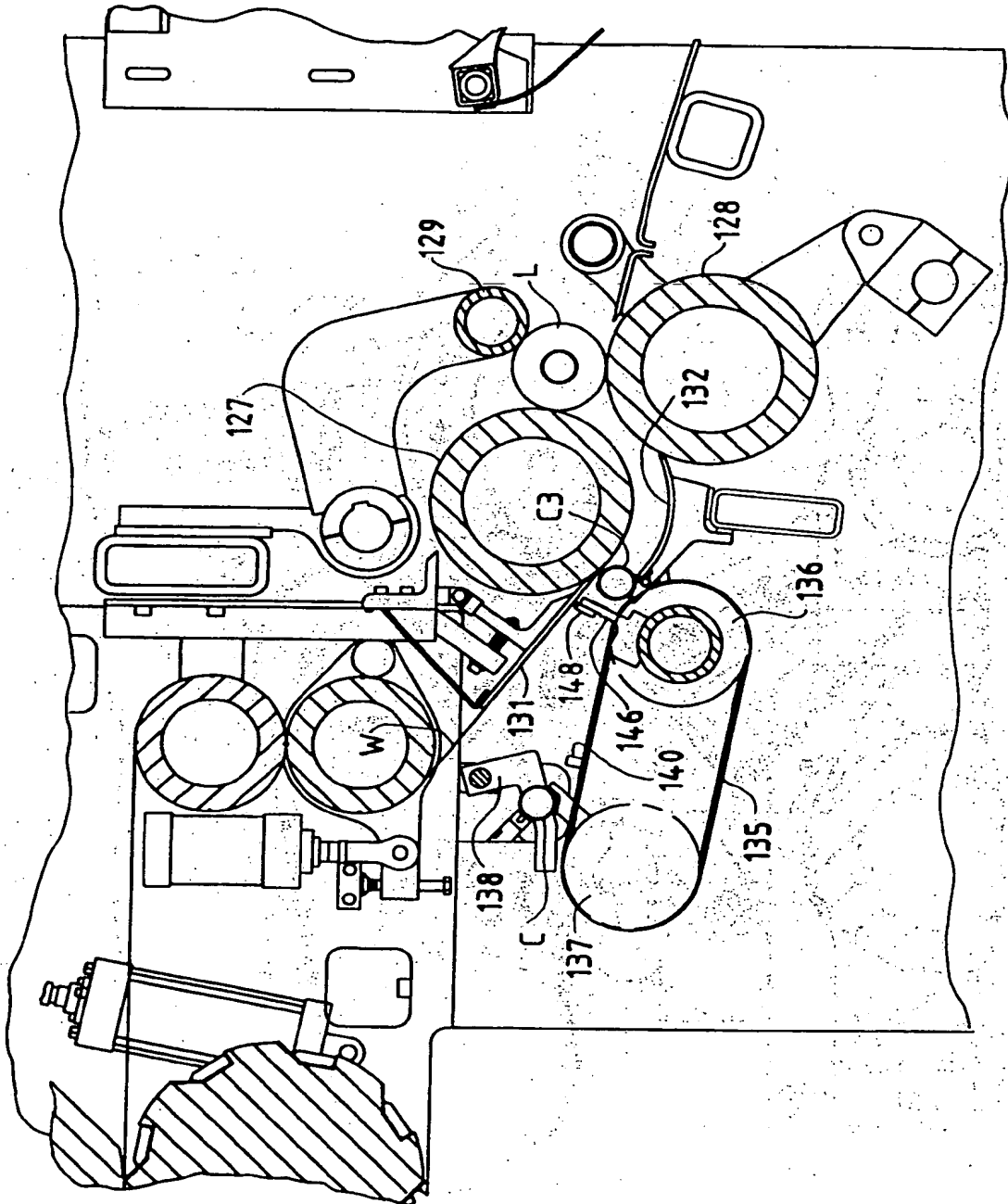


FIG. 17

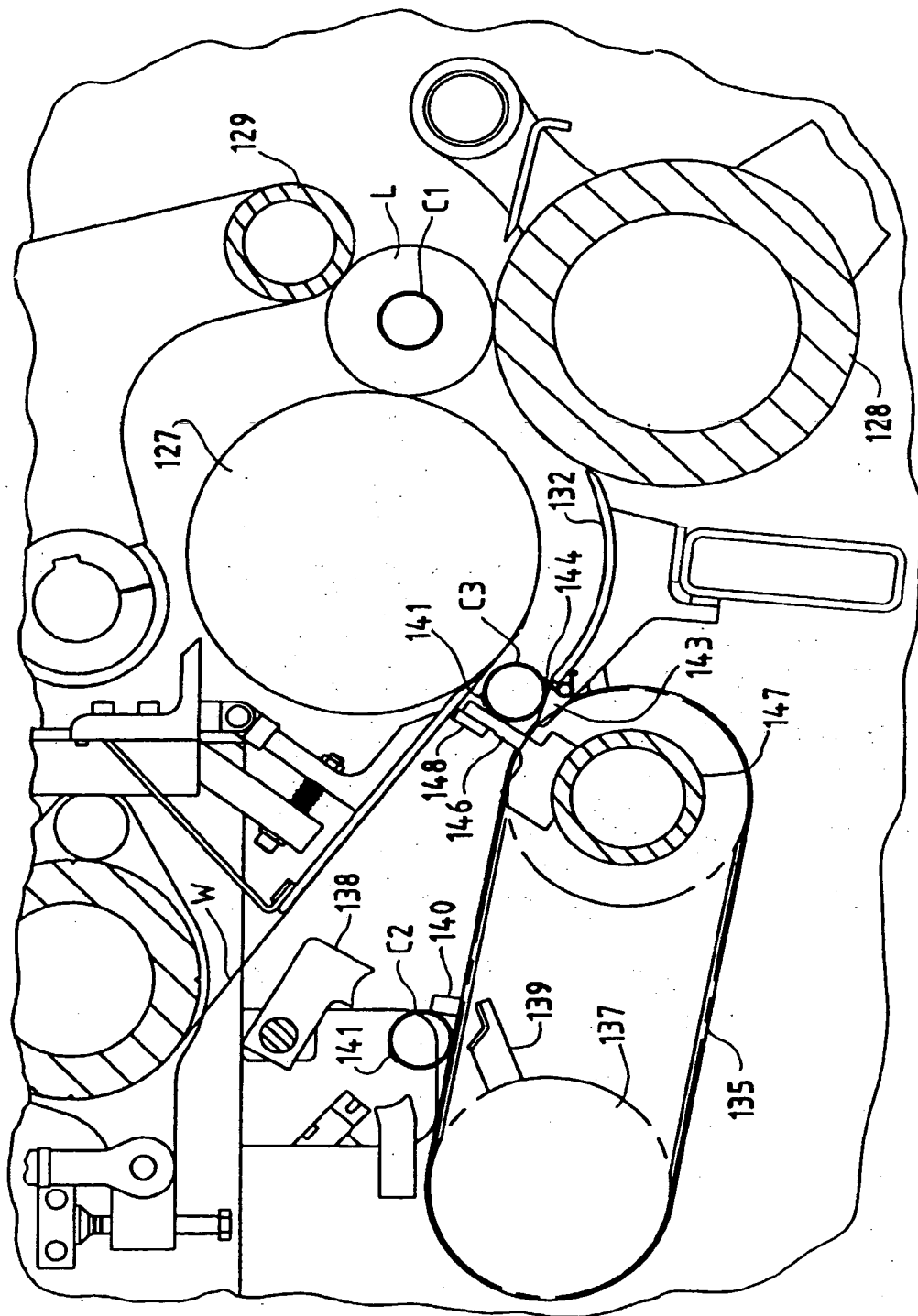


FIG. 18

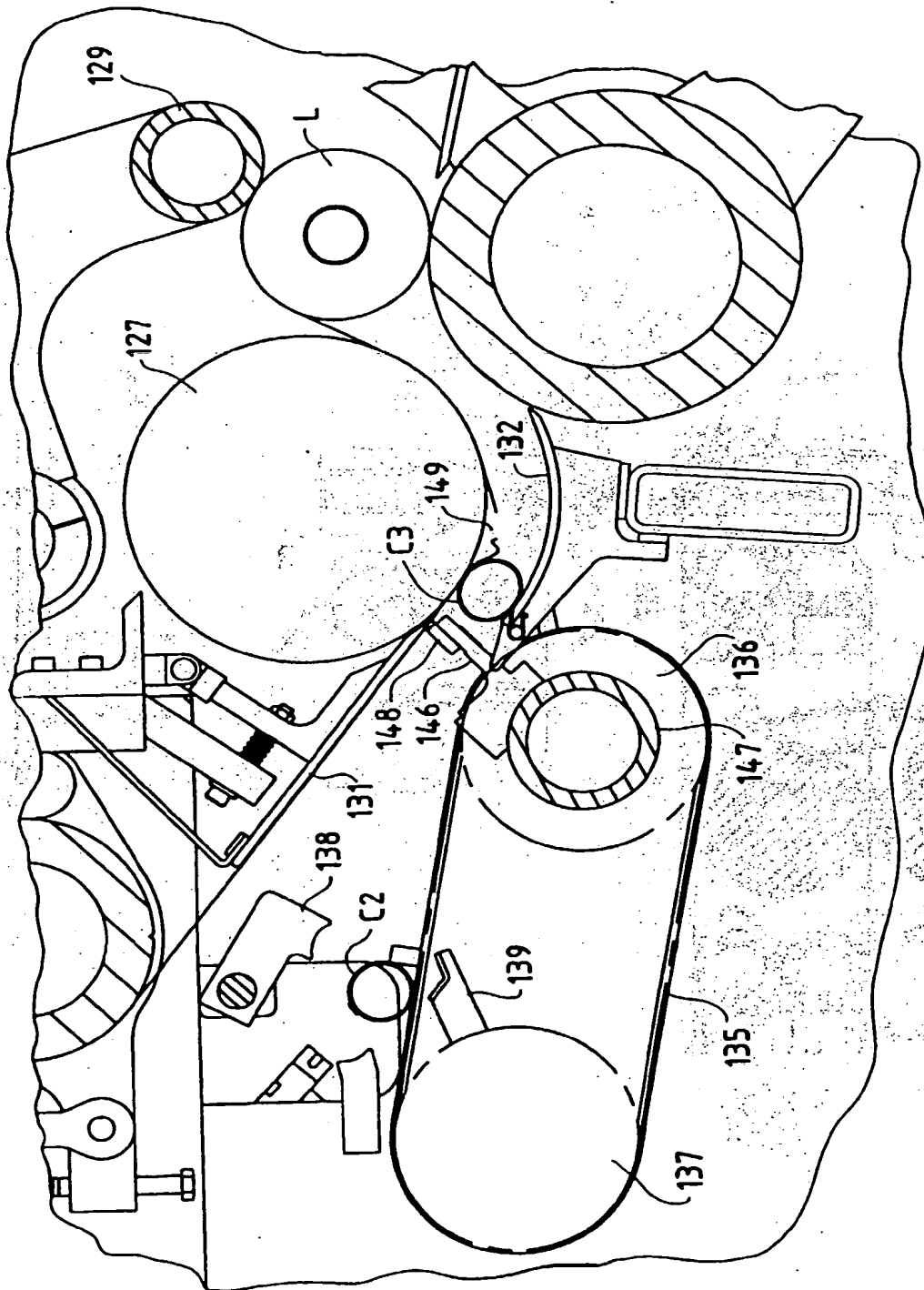


FIG. 19

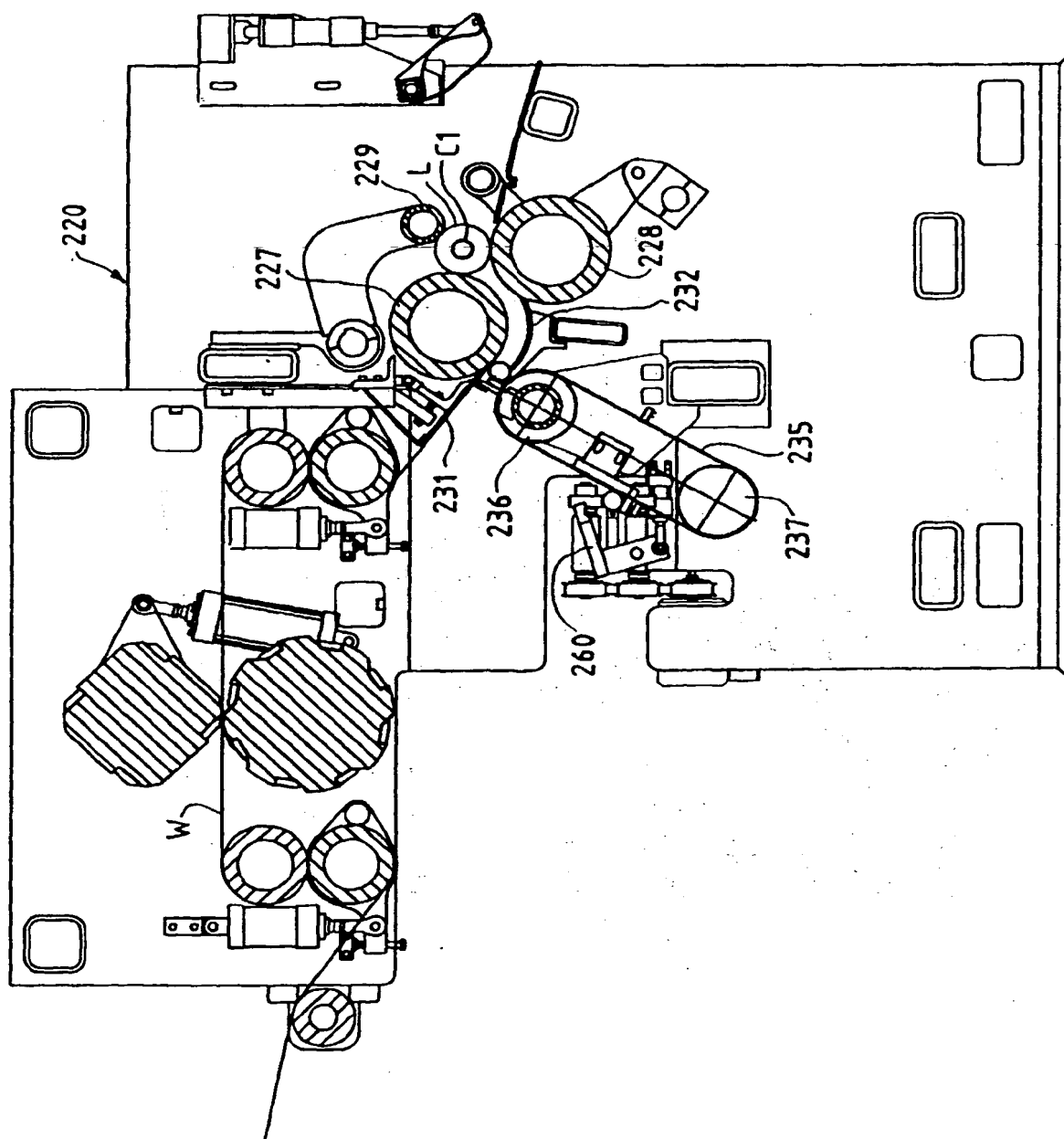


FIG. 20

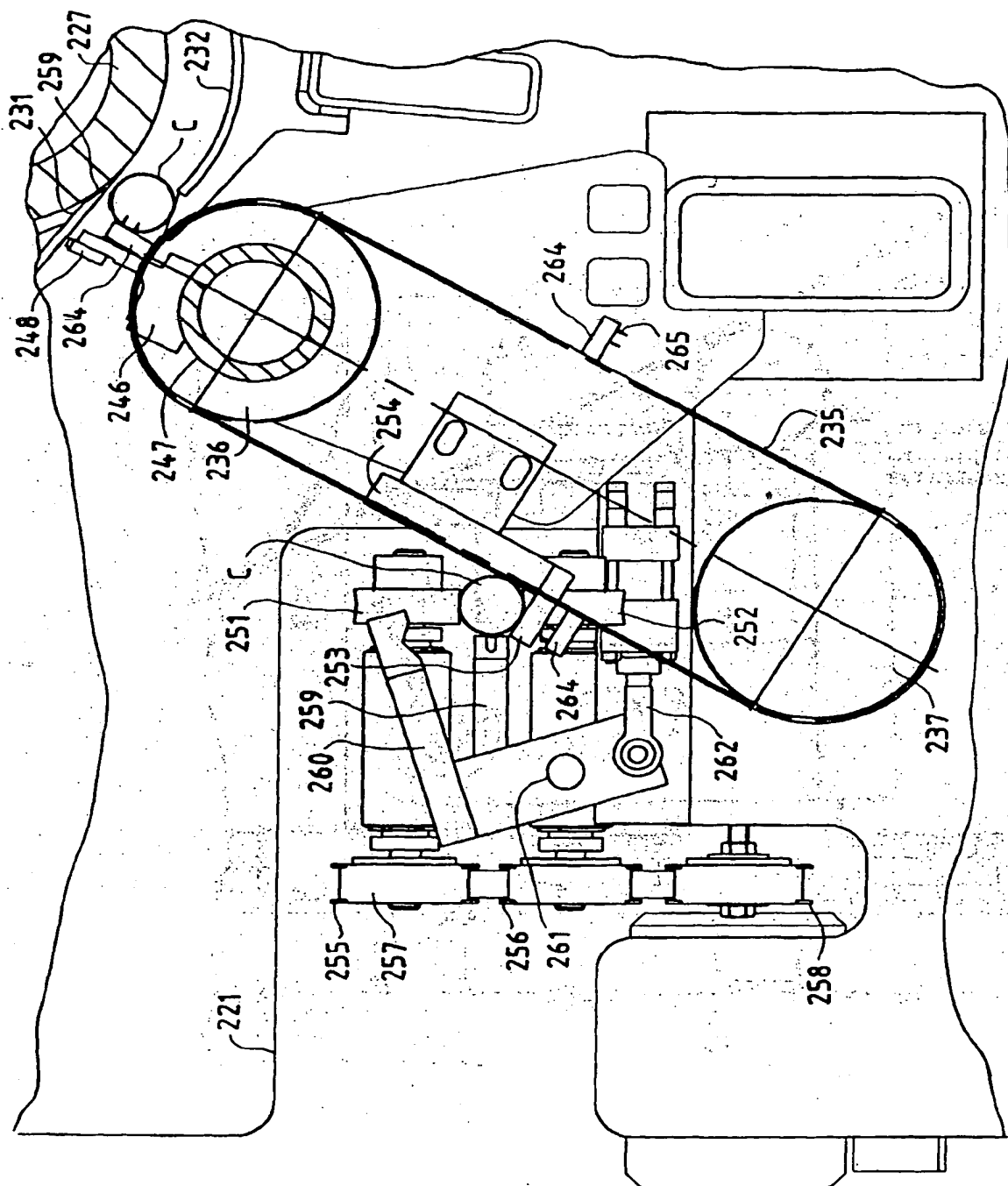


FIG. 21

